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VIDEO CAMERA IN MOBILE PHONE**Technical Field**

The present invention relates to the field of  
5 information communication and, in more particular to a  
portable communication apparatus comprising an internal  
camera.

**Prior Art**

10 Examples of a portable communication apparatus  
as set out above are a mobile telephone, a cordless  
telephone, a portable digital assistant (PDA), a  
communicator, or a portable navigating device. Among  
these, the mobile or cellular telephone is currently  
15 believed to be the most prominent in terms of market  
penetration and sales volumes. Therefore, for the rest  
of this document, reference will be made to a mobile or  
cellular telephone for any commercially available  
mobile communications network, such as GSM (Global  
20 System for Mobile service), UMTS (Universal Mobile  
Telecommunication Service), or D-AMPS (Digital-Advanced  
Mobile Phone Service). However, the invention is not  
limited to merely a mobile telephone. On the contrary,  
the invention is best defined by the appended  
25 independent patent claims.

The use of mobile communication devices is  
increasing rapidly. The introduction of the second  
generation wireless technology (2G), also usually  
identified as GSM, provided many new services to the  
30 users of the system and made it possible to transfer  
speech information with an enhanced sound quality

compared to earlier communication systems. In addition to this, a user of the GSM system can also travel abroad and still use his/her mobile telephone thanks to what is known as "roaming", i.e. a group of cellular  
5 telephone service providers cooperate and provides services to users that are registered with the other service providers in that same group.

The bandwidth required for transferring speech information in a communication system is normally  
10 relatively narrow. In case of the GSM system, a user shares a 200 kHz bandwidth with eight other users using a TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) scheme. This bandwidth is sufficient for speech transfer, but it is not well-suited for communication of larger amounts of  
15 data such as video streams or images.

In order to provide the user with a higher bandwidth, a packet-switched wireless communication service known as GPRS (General Packet Radio Services) has been introduced which provides data rates from 56  
20 up to 114 Kbps continuous connection to a network such as the Internet. GPRS is based on GSM communication and will complement existing services e.g. circuit - switched cellular phone connections and SMS (Short Message Service).

25 The third generation wireless technology, also known as 3G, includes capabilities to transfer multimedia components, i.e. voice, data, and video. It also provides a broad bandwidth and high speed (upwards of 2 Mbps), routing flexibility (repeater, satellite,  
30 LAN), and roaming capability throughout Europe, Japan, and North America

As mentioned above, the broad bandwidth provided by the modern wireless technology has made it possible to transfer video or still images. Consequently, a mobile communication apparatus that is to be used for transmitting images needs to include a video camera or still camera which makes the design of the communication apparatus more complex. The camera needs to be small in order to be arranged in the communication apparatus, and the actual mounting of the camera has to be done in a way which makes it possible for the user of the communication apparatus to direct the camera in different directions, i.e. the camera should be possible to direct towards the user when he is using the communication apparatus to communicate with another person face-to-face, and in an opposite direction when the user wants to use the communication apparatus as a camera.

In order to provide a small, compact communication apparatus, the communication apparatus is normally made up from two portions that are rotatably connected by means of a rotary support member, such as a hinge. The camera is then mounted in the hinge for being able to be directed towards different locations.

EP 0 898405 A2 discloses an information communication terminal device comprising two portions that are rotatably connected by means of a hinge. The device has a video camera built into the hinge, wherein the camera may be rotated round an axis parallel to the axis of the hinge. The video camera and its associated electronic circuitry according to EP 0 898405 has to be very small in order to fit into the hinge of the

communication terminal device. In addition, the design of the hinge will be very complex since it has to accommodate both the camera and the rotary parts. Moreover, the camera in the hinge has to be connected to at least some of the electronic circuitry in the rest of the communication terminal device, i.e. cables must run from the hinge to the first or second portion of the communication device. The accommodation of the camera, camera electronics and wiring implies that the hinge will be even more complex in its design and that there will be no space for other useful electronics in the hinge.

The patent document JP A 2000 253124 discloses a communication device similar to the device disclosed in EP 0 898405. The communication device comprises two parts that are rotatably connected by means of a hinge. A camera mounted in a section of the hinge which is larger in diameter than the rest of the hinge. According to the document it is possible to rotate the section of the hinge that accommodates the camera.

One drawback with the solution according to JP A 2000 253124 is that the camera and its associated electronics is mounted in the hinge. Similarly to EP 0 898405, the design of the hinge becomes very complex and no space will be available for accommodating other electronics.

Besides being very constructional complex, the prior art techniques used for providing a camera in the hinge of a mobile communication device makes it cumbersome to direct the camera in a desired direction. More specifically, if the user wants to turn the camera

in a certain direction relative the housing of the communication apparatus, he or she has to use a separate knob at the side of the housing in order to perform the movement of the camera. For example, if the user has used the camera when communicating with another person, i.e. the camera in the hinge has been directed towards the user when the communication device was in an unfolded position, the optical input of the cameras according to the prior art will be blocked by the housing of the apparatus, when the communication apparatus is folded, and hence not usable unless they are turned by means of the knob on the side of the communication apparatus.

The user of the communication apparatus will generally only use the camera at two different occasions - when he or she is communicating with a friend (by means of video and audio), or when he or she is taking pictures (as with an ordinary camera). Thus, the camera will normally only be used when the communication apparatus is in an unfolded and completely folded state respectively. The prior art solutions do not provide a easy way to accomplish the above alignment of the camera.

#### Summary of the invention

It is an object of the present invention to provide a portable communication device with image producing capabilities, which is easy to assemble and is of a simple mechanical design. A second object of the invention is to provide a communication device comprising a first and second portion that are folded

together when the communication device is used as a camera and unfolded when the communication device is used for face-to-face communication with another person. The portions are rotatably connected by means of a rotary support member which comprises an optical input for capturing images, wherein the rotary support member does not need to comprise any camera electronics.

A third object is to provide a portable communication device comprising two portions rotatably connected by means of a hinge, which is rigid and resistant to shock arising from e.g. a drop to the ground.

Yet another object is to provide an easy way to automatically direct the optical input of the communication apparatus in accordance with the folding and unfolding of the communication apparatus.

The above objects have been achieved by the inventive understanding that the camera itself does not have to be mounted in the rotary support member even though the optical input is located in the rotary support member. Instead, the camera is mounted in one of the portions of the communication device and an optical arrangement provides an optical path from the optical input in the rotary support member to the camera.

Moreover, the automatic alignment of the optical input is achieved by rigidly connecting the portion of the communication apparatus housing the camera with the rotary support member.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the optical arrangement is in form of a prism or a mirror for enabling the optical input to be directed towards the user of the communication device when he or she is using the communication device for direct communication with another person. When the two parts of the communication device are folded together, e.g. when the communication device is used as an ordinary camera, the optical arrangement still directs the optical path from the optical input to the camera even though the optical input aims in another direction than when the communication apparatus is in an unfolded state.

The portable communication apparatus comprises a first housing portion and a second housing portion, a rotary support member which rotatably connects the first housing portion and the second housing portion, an image producing apparatus, an optical input for the image producing apparatus which is located in the support member,

The image producing apparatus is located in the first housing portion or the second housing portion of the portable communication apparatus, and an optical arrangement extends an optical path of the image producing apparatus from the first housing portion or the second housing portion to the optical input located in the rotary support member.

The optical arrangement of the portable communication apparatus may comprise a prism, a mirror or a light guide.

The optical input of the portable communication apparatus may be aimed in a first direction when the communication apparatus is in an open state, and in a second direction when the communication apparatus is in  
5 a closed state.

The image producing apparatus of the portable communication apparatus may be a video camera or a still camera.

The portable communication apparatus may be a  
10 mobile telephone.

The portable communication apparatus comprises a first housing portion and a second housing portion, a rotary support member which rotatably connects the first housing portion and the second housing portion,  
15 an image producing apparatus, and an optical input for the image producing apparatus which is located in the support member.

The connection between the first housing portion and the rotary support member is fixed, wherein  
20 the optical input of the image producing apparatus is rotatably fixed relative to the first housing portion.

The image producing apparatus of the the portable communication apparatus may be located in the first housing portion.

25 The optical arrangement of the portable communication apparatus extends the optical path of the image producing apparatus from the first housing portion to the optical input in the rotary support member.

30 A solution to the above objects is defined by the appended independent patent claims. Other features,



advantages and objects of the invention will appear from the following detailed disclosure of a preferred embodiment, from the appended drawings as well as from the subclaims.

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#### Brief description of the drawings

The present invention will now be described in more detail with reference to the appended drawings, in which

10        FIG 1a is a schematic illustration of a mobile communication apparatus according to the invention in a closed position,

FIG 1b is a schematic illustration of a mobile communication apparatus according to the invention in  
15    an open position,

FIG 2a is a schematic side view of a mobile communication apparatus in an open position according to a first embodiment of the invention,

FIG 2b is a schematic side view of a mobile  
20    communication apparatus in a closed position according to a first embodiment of the invention,

FIG 3a is a schematic side view of a mobile communication apparatus in an open position according to a second embodiment of the invention,

25        FIG 3b is a schematic side view of a mobile communication apparatus in a closed position according to a second embodiment of the invention,

FIG 4a is a schematic side view of a mobile communication apparatus in an open position according  
30    to a third embodiment of the invention,

FIG 4b is a schematic side view of a mobile communication apparatus in a closed position according to a third embodiment of the invention,

5           **Detailed Disclosure of a Preferred Embodiment**

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be disclosed with reference to the drawings. FIG. 1a and 1b are perspective views of a portable communication apparatus 1 according to a preferred  
10           embodiment. The communication apparatus 1 comprises a first portion 2 and a second portion 3 which house the electronic circuitry of the communication apparatus. Moreover, the communication apparatus 1 includes a display 4, a keyboard 5, a rotary support member 6, an  
15           image producing apparatus 7, an optical input 8, a microphone 9, and a loudspeaker 10. In addition to this, the communication apparatus includes an internal optical arrangement 11a,b for creating an optical path 12 from the optical input 8 to the image producing  
20           apparatus 7.

The first 2 and second 3 portions of the communication apparatus 1 are rotatably connected by means of the rotary support member 6. The rotary support member is in a preferred embodiment rigidly  
25           connected to one of the housing portions. When the keyboard 5 and the display 4 of the communication apparatus 1 is not used, the two portions 2, 3 may be folded together as seen in FIG 1a, wherein the communication apparatus 1 occupies much less space than  
30           in an open, unfolded position as seen in FIG 1b. In a closed, folded position, the display 4 and the keyboard

5 will be protected from wear and tear arising from e.g. when the user is carrying the communication apparatus in a bag or in a pocket of a jacket. In an open position the first 2 and second 3 portions are  
5 unfolded to an angle of approximately 150° for enabling the user to access the keyboard 5 and the display 4 as well as using the microphone 9 and loudspeaker 10. However, the angle by which the two portions 2, 3 are unfolded may be adjusted to any appropriate value and  
10 the invention is hence not limited to a fixed opening angle.

An image producing apparatus 7, such as a still camera or a video camera is located inside the first 2 or second 3 portion of the communication apparatus for  
15 producing one or several image(s) of a generic object which may be any physical object that is present in a volume optically covered by the image producing apparatus 7 and the associated optical arrangement 11. The image producing apparatus is in a preferred  
20 embodiment in form of a digital video camera, i.e. the camera directly produces a digital video signal, or an analog video signal that is subsequently digitized by means of an analog-to-digital converter before further treatment in the communication apparatus 1. Various  
25 small sized digital video cameras are available on the market and are used e.g. as network cameras or web cameras for making it possible to send video sequences over the Internet. For simplicity reasons, the term camera will be used throughout the remainder of this  
30 text for designating an image producing apparatus 7 of the kind described above.

In a preferred embodiment, the optical input 8 is arranged in the rotary support member 6 of the communication apparatus 1. As is illustrated in FIGs 2a and 2b, this arrangement makes it possible to direct  
5 the camera towards different locations by folding the first portion 2 and the second portion 3 at different angles.

FIG 2a illustrates the communication apparatus in an open position, wherein the user of the  
10 communication apparatus may use the keyboard 5, display 4, microphone 9, and loudspeaker 10 for communication with another person. In case the other person is using a similar communication apparatus, i.e. a communication apparatus with capability to receive and transmit video  
15 or still images, the display 4 of the communication apparatus 1 will display whatever the other persons camera is directed towards. Similarly, the other person will receive images from the camera 7 located in the communication apparatus 1.

20 As is seen in FIG 2a, the optical path 12 of the camera 7 extends through the first portion 2 via an optical arrangement 11 in form of a prism 11a for deflecting the optical path by a predetermined angle to the optical input 8 of the communication apparatus 1.  
25 Since the camera 7 in this position, via the optical arrangement 11, is directed towards the user of the communication apparatus 1, the other person will receive images of the person using the communication apparatus 1.

30 It should be emphasized that the camera 7 may as well be located in the second portion 3 of the

communication apparatus 1 as long as the optical arrangement 11 is adapted to extend the optical path 12 of the camera 7 from the second portion 3 to the optical input 8.

5           FIG 2b illustrates the communication apparatus in a closed, folded position, wherein the camera 7 is directed in a direction approximately opposite to the direction in FIG 2a. In this position the communication apparatus 1 functions similarly to an ordinary camera.  
10   The user of the communication apparatus 1 may send images or video sequences to another person by directing the camera towards the desired object. This, of course, implies that the communication apparatus 1 is communicating with another communication apparatus  
15   that is able to receive and process the information sent by the communication apparatus 1.

          As is seen in FIG 2b, the optical path of the camera 7 is deflected by the same amount as in FIG 2a by means of the optical arrangement 11a. In a preferred  
20   embodiment, the optical arrangement 11a is fixed in the rotary support member 6 which makes it easy to mount since no moving parts are needed. The fixed mounting of the optical arrangement 11a also makes the communication apparatus 1 more resistant to shock, e.g.  
25   if the communication apparatus is dropped to the ground. The same applies to the camera 7 which is arranged in the first portion 2 or the second portion 3 since these portions provide more space for arranging the camera 7 in a shock-resistant manner than if the  
30   camera 7 is arranged in the actual rotary support member 6.

Another major advantage of the optical arrangement 11 according to the present invention is that no electrical components need to be arranged inside the rotary support member 6 for providing image producing capabilities of the communication apparatus 1. Instead the rotary support member may for example house an antenna 13 which otherwise would have to be mounted in one of the portions 2, 3 or on the outside of the communication apparatus 1.

FIG 3 illustrates a second embodiment, wherein the optical arrangement 11 is in form of a mirror 11b instead of a prism 11a. The function of the mirror 11b is hence the same as for the prism 11a, i.e. to deflect the optical path 12 of the camera 7. An advantage of using a mirror 11b compared to a prism 11a is that optical effects such as chromatic aberration will not be present when the light traveling from the optical input 8 is reflected in the mirror 11b surface.

FIG 4 illustrates a third embodiment of the present invention, wherein the prism 11a has been replaced by a light guide 11c being composed of thousands of small optical fibers that transmits a coherent optical image from one end of the light guide to the other. The light guide 11c offers the advantage of being able to turn the optical path 8 of the camera 7 in almost any direction inside the communication apparatus 1, which implies that the space inside the rotary support member may be used in a more effective manner since the optical path 8 of the camera 7 may be arranged to follow closely to the wall of the rotary support member 6 as seen in FIG 4.

The present invention has been described above with reference to three embodiments. However, other embodiments than the three described above are equally possible within the scope of the invention, as defined  
5 by the appended independent claims, which is readily realized by a man skilled in the art.